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29 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Eleventh special session
Vienna, 29 January-2 February 1990
Item 9 (a) of the agenda

Draft resolution

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,
Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal,
Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session: *

A

The General Assembly,

(a) Recalling its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, in which it requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and invites the Commission to transmit to the General Assembly, at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, any views on matters pertaining to the special session,

(b) Noting the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/

* Pursuant to General Assembly decision 44/410, paragraphs 4 and 6.

1. Urges States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 2/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 3/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; 4/

2. Urges States, the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take into account the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 5/ in developing strategies to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary resources from the regular budget to enable them to carry out their increasing responsibilities;

4. Calls for increased voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to enable it to carry out its operational activities, as well as for additional extrabudgetary and other support to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. Urges States in a position to do so, as well as the Secretary-General, to provide the necessary legal and technical assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to adapt their national legislation to international conventions and decisions;

6. Welcomes efforts by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders two model treaties, one on mutual assistance in criminal matters and the other on extradition, which contain specific provisions related to illicit traffic;

7. Considers that the United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, and the global programme of action against narcotic drugs, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, 6/ should address the following issues:

(a) Demand reduction

- (i) Co-ordination of exchanges on informing and educating public opinion concerning drug abuse with a view to initiating well-targeted campaigns in this field with the participation of relevant specialized agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations;
- (ii) Integration of the results of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, in these campaigns;

- (iii) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased drug abuse;

(b) Supply reduction

- (i) Special measures to combat the abuse of precursors through the application of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; 4/
- (ii) Special measures to combat the cultivation of illicit crops, such as integrated rural development programmes designed to eliminate the dependence of communities on illicit drug production, measures to finance and support effective access to markets for crop substitution products, and action by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to prepare and keep up to date a world map of illicit crop production;
- (iii) Increased involvement of competent specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, in the preparation and implementation of supply reduction programmes;
- (iv) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit production;

(c) Suppression of illicit trafficking

- (i) Prompt ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
- (ii) Conclusion by States of bilateral and multilateral agreements and other forms of co-operation to enhance the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
- (iii) Improvement of the role of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in the exchange of information on illicit trafficking;
- (iv) Encouragement of the International Criminal Police Organization to increase its activities to combat illicit trafficking;
- (v) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit trafficking;

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

- (i) Development by States, in the context of their social, legal and penal systems, of structures for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, such structures to be based on respect for the basic rights and dignity of the individual and the interests of the community;

- (ii) Encouragement by the United Nations for actions taken by specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, as well as by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the field of treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers;
- (e) Financial aspects of the illegal drug trade
 - (i) Action by States to ensure that their economic and financial systems do not benefit from the proceeds of illicit trafficking;
 - (ii) Amendment by States of their corpus of legislation to prevent and to penalize the use of their banking systems and other financial institutions for processing or laundering drug-related funds;
 - (iii) Participation by international, regional and national financial institutions in the elaboration of all measures adopted to prevent the laundering of funds derived from illicit trafficking;
 - (iv) Action by the United Nations to investigate the feasibility of establishing a mechanism to collect information on the movement of drug-related funds;
 - (v) Consideration by States of the possibility of increasing the funds allocated to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to national and intergovernmental bodies specializing in activities against illicit trafficking and in combating drug abuse to an extent corresponding to the increased confiscation of assets derived from illicit trafficking.

B

The General Assembly,

(a) Reaffirming the importance of enabling the United Nations to enhance the efficiency of the fight against drug abuse and to undertake the new tasks assigned to it,

(b) Recalling its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, in which it requests the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Urges the Secretary-General to invite the group of experts to take account of the following:

(a) The need to ensure maximum coherence in the actions taken by the different competent services in accordance with clearly defined common objectives;

(b) The need to strengthen, reinforce and adapt the existing United Nations structures for drug abuse control in order to increase their effectiveness, status and influence;

(c) The need to ensure that the relevant bodies have the necessary financial and human resources from regular budget appropriations and to encourage extrabudgetary and voluntary contributions;

(d) The need to enhance the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a forum for discussion, in the definition of policies, in the elaboration of programmes of action undertaken by the drug bodies of the United Nations, in guiding the appropriation of financial resources and in the evaluation of the results obtained;

(e) The need to enhance inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system in the fight against illicit drugs.

C

The General Assembly

Urges States to complement and reinforce the enhanced role of the United Nations by taking appropriate bilateral measures, such as extradition agreements on confiscation, mutual legal assistance, aid for crop substitution programmes, co-operation in the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and co-operation in the field of law enforcement.

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to be held in Cyprus from 2 to 7 April 1990, will debate the problems of drug abuse control,

1. Welcomes increased contacts by national parliaments, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, to discuss common action and international co-operation in the field of drug abuse control;

2. Fully recognizes the importance of close co-operation between the relevant United Nations organs and national parliaments, also through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to stimulating awareness and national legislative action in the field of drug abuse control.

1/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

6/ Resolution 44/16.



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Item 3 of the agenda

Decisions for inclusion in chapter XI of the report

CHAPTER XI

1 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF ALPHA-METHYLTHIOFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND OF
THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.1 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as alpha-methylthiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

2 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF PARA-FLUOROFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND
OF THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.2 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that 4'-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide (also referred to as para-fluorofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

3 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF BETA-HYDROXYFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND
OF THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.3 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4-piperidyl] propionanilide (also referred to as beta-hydroxyfentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

4 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF BETA-HYDROXY-3-METHYLFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND OF
THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.4 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide (also referred to as beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

5 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF THIOFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND OF
THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.5 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide (also referred to as thiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

6 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF 3-METHYLTHIOFENTANYL IN SCHEDULES I AND IV
OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AND
OF THAT CONVENTION AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

XI.6 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide (also referred to as 3-methylthiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

7 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF MIDAZOLAM IN SCHEDULE IV
OF THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1971

XI.7 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that 8-chloro-6-(o-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine (also referred to as midazolam (INN)) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

8 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF N-HYDROXY MDA IN SCHEDULE I
OF THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1971

XI.8 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (+)-N-[alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine (also referred to as N-hydroxy MDA or N-OH MDA) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

9 (S-XI)

INCLUSION OF N-ETHYL MDA IN SCHEDULE I
OF THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1971

XI.9 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (+)-N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine (also referred to as N-ethyl MDA or MDE) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

10 (S-XI)

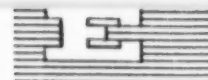
INCLUSION OF 4-METHYLAMINOEX IN SCHEDULE I
OF THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1971

XI.10 At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (+)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline (also referred to as (+)-cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine or 4-methylaminorex) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

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Item 9 (a) of the agenda

Draft resolution

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE
AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Lebanon, on behalf of the Group of 77

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

(b) Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

(c) Alarmed by the escalation of acts of violence, the exacerbation of the drug problem and the growing influence of the organizations involved in illicit trafficking, as well as those organizations engaged in the illicit sale and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

(d) Reaffirming the need for a global struggle against all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the need for dealing with the totality of the problem using an integrated approach and the need for the collective responsibility of all States in this struggle, with absolute respect for national sovereignty, domestic legal systems and national jurisdiction, as well as the cultural traditions of peoples,

(e) Convinced that the international co-operation among States in the struggle against the illicit demand for, production of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances more than ever demands an intensification of measures to be taken at the national and international levels in order to combat in an integrated manner the causes and effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, in the spirit of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,

(f) Reiterating the fact that transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that a growing number of countries and regions of the world are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account of their geographical location, which imposes serious burdens on the drug law enforcement machinery of those countries,

(g) Reaffirming the need to maintain a balance between the supply of and demand for raw materials for all drugs and other licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes, which is an important element in the international control strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

(h) Mindful of the fact that licit cultivation of raw materials for licit drugs is a major source of livelihood of large segments of the population in the traditional supplier countries, of the financial and other burdens faced by those countries as a result of the accumulation of excess stocks of raw material in such countries in recent years and of the need for international co-operation and solidarity to overcome the problem of excess stocks of raw material in the traditional supplier countries,

(i) In pursuance of General Assembly decision 44/410, in which the Assembly requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its seventeenth special session,

(j) Recognizing that States in which drug abuse is most widespread bear a special responsibility for enacting and vigorously pursuing comprehensive measures to contain and eliminate the demand for and consumption of drugs,

1. Recognizes that although the effective struggle against illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on a certain location may indeed have consequences of extreme importance in its control, the results thus obtained will only be temporary if both demand and consumption are not also simultaneously reduced, for experience shows that, otherwise, the elimination of a supply source is easily counterbalanced by the creation of a new one;

2. Underlines the crucial importance attached to the drastic reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs, aiming at its total eradication, as an essential component of an efficient strategy to prevent illicit trafficking from taking root in societies and, therefore, makes an urgent call for the resolute commitment of the international community to undertake concrete action regarding this matter;

3. Emphasizes the imperative need for the international community to take the necessary measures to tackle without delay the causes of the onslaught of drugs, which are intimately linked with political, socio-economic, cultural and educational factors;
4. Calls upon the multilateral agencies of the United Nations system involved in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking to assist States affected by transit trafficking, particularly developing countries, at their request and in accordance with paragraph 11 below, by implementing appropriate technical and financial measures to help them cope with the heavy financial and other burdens imposed on their drug law enforcement agencies and the forced diversion of scarce resources from pressing developmental tasks;
5. Invites those countries that are in a position to do so to start or to increase substantially their financial contributions to the multilateral organizations involved in providing development aid or to implement agreements in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops, in close co-ordination with the Governments of the recipient countries;
6. Emphasizes the need for detecting the scale and location of illicit crops and for developing a cost-effective methodology for such a survey in order to adopt appropriate countermeasures, taking into consideration the possibility of identifying ecologically safe methods for eradication programmes, with the agreement of the Governments of the countries concerned and with respect for the sovereignty of States;
7. Calls for greater international co-operation to ensure that programmes for the eradication of illicit crops and integrated rural development in marginal regions, together with the adoption of appropriate guidelines, promote greater access to the markets of industrialized countries, in order to effectively counterbalance the economic incentives that drug traffickers offer to those who cultivate illicit crops;
8. Urges Governments to consider the inclusion of provisions in their drug legislations that impose severe punishment on convicted traffickers, within the framework of their constitutions, and to adopt efficient mechanisms to control the production, import, export, storage, distribution and sale of basic and chemical substances, solvents and other precursors, which may be diverted to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in view of the great threat posed by the possibility of scientifically synthesizing the active principles of narcotic plants using entirely chemical components, thereby forgoing illicit crops;
9. Requests Member States to implement measures to punish financial organizations that use financial systems for converting and mobilizing funds derived from illicit drug trafficking;
10. Underlines the desirability that the study by the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, should be carried out as soon as possible and requests that further study should be undertaken on the need for emphasizing the pertinent epidemiological research on the populations that show high drug consumption patterns, so as to determine scientifically the characteristics, tendencies and mutations of the abuse patterns, as a prerequisite for the shaping and implementation of suitable and effective programmes aimed at eradicating the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, all of which include adequate measures for prevention, education, rehabilitation and social integration of addicts, within the framework of integrated community participation;

11. Encourages the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements covering co-operation and assistance for transit States and the exchange of information and analyses of data relating to transit routes and methods of trafficking, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of domestic legal systems, as well as the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, and with full respect for the sovereignty of States;

12. Calls for an international programme of action aimed at resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials in the traditional supplier countries by providing all possible support needed for reducing those stocks, inter alia, through international assistance for meeting the potential legitimate need for opiates, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs";

13. Urges member States to adopt all the necessary measures to substantially reinforce the structural capacity of the United Nations in order to promote international co-operation up to the level required to achieve success in the integrated struggle against the causes and effects of the problem of drug abuse and the illicit demand for, production of, supply of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with absolute respect for the sovereignty of States, their domestic law, their national jurisdiction and the cultural traditions of the peoples and in accordance with the international instruments agreed in this field;

14. Calls for member States to substantially increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so that it may have the necessary financial resources to develop its operational activities and to expand its programmes, with effective support from the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular, programmes for the substitution of illicit crops within the framework of integrated rural development, as well as those oriented towards promoting the suppression of the illicit demand for drugs by utilizing preventive education, the mass media to increase public awareness, and projects for the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug abusers;

15. Recommends the Secretary-General to take urgently needed steps conducive to increasing the budgetary, material, technical and human resources of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to carry out more efficiently their increasing responsibilities in combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, particularly those related to activities involved in the reduction of the illicit demand for drugs.

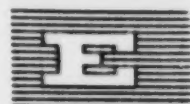
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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
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Item 9(a) of the agenda

Draft decision

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND
FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Sweden
and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

- (a) Conscious of its role as the policy-making organ of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control,
- (b) Mindful of the need to enhance the capabilities of the United Nations system in this field,
- (c) Noting the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider, inter alia, a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs and a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control,
- (d) Recognizing the important work being carried out within the United Nations to implement the decisions of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987,
- (e) Acknowledging the particular need to increase technical assistance to developing countries in the field of drug abuse control,

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(f) Recognizing that the extensive and long-standing experience of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is an asset that can be utilized in the elaboration of a global programme of action,

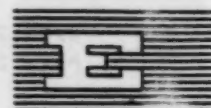
(g) Acknowledging that the working paper by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, entitled "Contribution to the design of the global programme of action against narcotic drugs", and the working paper on its medium-term plan for the period 1989-1993 are of particular relevance in the elaboration of such a programme,

Decides to transmit these documents to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session for consideration under the agenda item dealing with a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs.

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Item 9 (a) of the agenda

Draft resolution

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF OPIATES FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEEDS

India, Madagascar, Turkey and
Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic

The Economic and Social Council,

(a) Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988 and 1989/15 of 22 May 1989,

(b) Re-emphasizing that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

(c) Noting the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

(d) Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs and the recommendations contained therein,

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, which, inter alia, highlights the impediments to the medical availability of opiates, which makes it difficult to make a realistic assessment of the full licit medical needs for opiates;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in its report for 1989;

4. Requests the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving their national policy in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for due consideration and implementation.

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Item 7 of the agenda

Draft resolution

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL
DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, EUROPE

Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic,
Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

(a) Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/122, section I, of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested that consideration should be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they had not been held,

(b) Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, took note with satisfaction of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989,

(c) Aware of the recommendation of the Interregional Meeting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take the necessary steps to establish a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, to further promote technical regional co-operation,

(d) Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/122, section I, noted with satisfaction the valuable work of the meetings of heads of national law enforcement agencies, in particular, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988,

(e) Recognizing the need to convene a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, taking into account the existing co-operation between European countries,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to establish meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies of States of the European region, along the lines and with the same status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies that have already been established for other regions;

2. Invites the Governments of the States of the European region and other interested Governments to participate in those meetings;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the measures needed, and allocate the financial resources required, so that the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Governments of the region and with interested agencies, may convene such meetings.